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| 1. | | | |
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| | The field of pharmacology research was receiver II. Hungary had excellent pharmaceutics Chinoin, and Richter, all of which had well competitive positions kept research work in sities of Hungary, particularly there of Budpharmacology departments. Chinoin was doing research work immediately this of Bud this color and ultra-septyls. Richter was doing fees, Dr. (f) Issekutz was a prominent | equipped laboratories. Their the fore. In addition, the univer- lapest and Pece, had excellent prior to World War II with sulfa- | |
| | of Pecs, Dr. (f) Issekttz was a prominent ment. | ng work with hormones. At University professor in the phermacology depart- | |
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| | Some phy iology research was being done at e. Szeged by Dr. (fnu) Verzar in 1939. Dr. Alexander Lang, of University of Budapes: physiology, and also did clinical work on the Laboratory (OTE). | | 50X1 |
| . - | Laboratory (OTE). | Insurance | |
| | | | |
| | As of 1946 there was no medical research being were all but impossible to obtain and research facilities were damaged from wartime bombards research work was lacking. | ng done whatsoever. Basic medicaments the work was secondary. In addition, | |
| | research work was lacking. | TOP CORRECTING | |
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| • | | | |
| • | The Ministry of Interior handled such datasa | at land | |
| • | The Ministry of Interior handled such details interested government ministries funnelled re- Ministry of Interior | , at least until 1946. All other quests and projects through the | |

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- 2 the major pharmaceutical houses such as Chinoin, Wander, and Bichter had their own research laboratories. A hygienic institute was located in Budapest which did bacteriological work on communicable diseases and food pollution. . The Rockefeller Foundation provided funds in the 1930's for various Hungarian medical research projects. Several small laboratories were located in Health Service Institute (Kozegeszseg ugyi Intezeti), Gyali Ut, Budapest 9. Universities of Budapest, Pecs, Debrecen and Szeged all had excellent laboratory facilities suitable for medical research. Research projects were financed by the university unless a contract for the work was held with the Ministry of Interior, in which case the government would finance the activity. These laboratories all had electron microscopes, ultracentrifuges, Warburg manameters, freeze-drying equipment. and deen-culture water equipment supplemented that already available. 5. During the 1930's and up to the beginning of World War II many young physicians took part-time jobs as laboratory technicians in order to supplement their income. Training of professional laboratory technicians was limited. The Health Service Institute trained some students. 6. Library facilities both private and public were excellent and quite well stocked with an international selection. A limited amount of abstracting into Hungarian was done on foreign articles. Most physicians, and the educated class spoke and resa German, and read French and English. All major institutions had their own library as did many of the smaller ones. 7. Medical student research work was on a voluntary basis. A student was free to make his own arrangements with a professor or post graduate student who was doing research work of interest to the student. 8. About 90% of all post graduate research in the medical field was done at a university. A few fellowships and government stipends were available, paying about 100-120 pengo per month. In numerous cases, a private employer would continue the salary of an employee doing post graduate work. - end -

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